The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2284. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

SAFETY OF THE STEAMSHIP WESER.

Dreadful Catastrophe in a London Theatre.

RECORD PARDON OF MONTALEMBERT.

The Chess Match Between Anderssen and Morphy—Triumph of Morphy.

The Spanish Press on the President's Message.

INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN SERVIA.

Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs Advancing—Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 96 3-8@96 2-4.

(By the American Telegraph Company's Line—Office No. 22 Wall-street.)

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 13,

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, Capt. LANG, from Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Jan. 5, arrived at Halifax at 10½ o'clock this forenoon.

The *Niagara* reports, Jan. 7, lat. 51°, long. 32°, passed the Scotch brigantine *Adonis*, bound west.

The screw-steamer *Java*, for New-York, sailed on the morning of the 1st.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Boston Dec. 29, and Halifax, arrived at Liverpool at 11:30 P. M. of the 30th.

The screw-steamship *North Britain*, from Portland Dec. 29, arrived at Liverpool at 3½ A. M. on the 30th.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York Dec. 18, arrived at Liverpool at 7½ A. M. on the 30th.

The screw-steamship *Hermann*, from New-York Dec. 15, arrived at Southampton Dec. 27, *en route* for Hamburg.

The screw-steamship *Bremen*, from New-York Dec. 16, arrived at Southampton Dec. 30, *en route* for Bremen.

The screw steamer *Weser*, from Bremen for New-York, put into Queenstown on the 26th of December, with pumps choked and leaking. She had thrown part of her cargo overboard. From the 10th to the 23d she experienced a hurricane, was thrown on her beam ends, sprung a leak, and had seven feet of water in the engine-room, putting out the fires, &c. The coal-bunkers broke adrift and choked the pumps. Temporary pumps were then constructed, and, after vigorous exertion on the part of those on board, steam was again got up and the vessel succeeded in reaching Queenstown.

The departure of the steamship *Circassian* from Galway had been postponed till the 8th of January.

The bark *Oakland*, of Bath, Me., from Charleston for Liverpool was struck by lightning Dec. 19, and caught fire. The crew left her in three boats about 200 miles from Cape Clear. One boat containing the chief officer and four of the crew was picked up and had arrived at Milford Haven. The other boats had not been heard of.

The Hon. R. M. BRUCE is transferred from the Secretaryship of the British Legation at Washington to Stockholm, and is succeeded by W. IRVING, late first paid attaché at Vienna.

The London *Times*, in a leader on the question of the right of search, thinks the only way out of the difficulty is a declaration that the Slave-trade is piracy. This, however, the Americans will not do, and the French will not do. Then, therefore, we go on wasting the precious lives of English sailors upon that coast of Africa, whose one rescued negro cannot be shown as a set-off against ten dead Englishmen, where our impotent force has become a mockery and laughed and cursed now a jest.

The honors which were being paid to the midshipman Prince at every port entered by the *Eurydice*, had awakened a strong protest from the English Press, and a generally expressed desire that he should be treated as a simple midshipman.

The affair of the steamer *Washington* at Nicaragua had given rise to editorials in the English Press. The *Times*, after recounting the features of the case, concludes as follows:

"It is only remark that this style of communication in which at every difficulty war is denounced, reflects no credit on American good sense, and cannot even gain them any real reputation for courage. A collision between the armed forces of England and America, would be an event fraught with terrible consequences, and perhaps a long and bloody war would be carried on in the most ferocious spirit, with the ruin of a vast trade, and a check to the progress of both hemispheres would be the result. A struggle between two such peoples would bring into play animosities which would be all the more bitter for relationship. To be continually talking of war, is a proof that a nation is not weighed in consequences. We who have experience of it, and who, as history proves, do not shrink from it when it is necessary, have learned not to take in vain the name of the 'God of Battles.'"

The *Daily News* thinks the American Government had better take especial care of General WALKER and his followers as the best method of preventing similar occurrences in future, and suggests that Sir WILLIAM GERARD'S presence in the *Veloces* ought to have assured politicians at Washington that there was no revolt or mistake in the case.

A fearful catastrophe occurred at the Victoria Theatre, London, on the 27th. Just before the termination of an afternoon performance, and when the gallery stairs were crowded with the evening audience waiting for admission, a false alarm of fire was raised and a panic set in, during which the pressure on the gallery stairs was such that sixteen boys were crushed and trampled to death, while many more were injured. The theatre is situated in a very low neighborhood, and so rapidly did the excitement abate that the evening performance was proceeded with as usual.

The Earl of CARLISLE had delivered a strong Anti-Slavery speech at a meeting at Leeds on the subject of Slavery.

Mr. RARNEY had made his first appearance in London as a lecturer at St. James' Hall. The hall was crowded to excess, and the newspapers generally speak flatteringly of Mr. RARNEY'S essay. His theme was "Money-Making."

The deputation appointed by the meeting in Dublin for promoting the mail service between Galway and New-York had waited on Lord MALMESBURY, who told the deputation that he desired to promote the project, but there were considerable difficulties, as the granting of a subsidy depended upon Parliament. He would speak favorably to Lord DERBY.

The investigation at Cork of the charges against the arrested members of the Phœnix Club had resulted in six prisoners being committed for trial without bail, and nine admitted to bail to appear at the Assizes. The result of the investigation was not deemed satisfactory by the Government, and a Government official was specially delegated to watch the proceedings of the investigation in Belfast, which was progressing. The counsel for the prisoners protested against the examination taking place in the common jail, and withdrew from the case in consequence, leaving the prisoners undefended.

The close of the year had occasioned an extremely active demand for money for short periods, and 3½ per cent. was occasionally paid for loans on Government Securities, while in the open Discount market the terms were rather above the Bank minimum. The pressure was not likely to last beyond the 1st inst., when numerous payments would be made on Government account. The funds had been dull.

Messrs. PRESCOTT & Co., wanted spinners, at Stockport, had stopped, with liabilities of £80,000; and Mr. P. PENN, oil merchant at Antwerp, had suspended.

The ship *Kent* had reached London from Melbourne with £300,000 in gold.

The French fur party in removing his first decision grants to M. au Marie-Antoine a translation of the sentence definitely announced against him by the Court of Appeal. His Majesty also grants a pardon to M. Dumolard, the editor of the *Correspondant*.

The *Moniteur* contains a dispatch dated Shanghae, Nov. 6, announcing that Lord ELGIN and gone up the River Wang-tse-Kiang with five vessels, two of which were gun-boats.

The London *Globe's* Paris correspondent writes: "I am able to state very confidently that the Court of the Tuileries, within the last two or three days, caused Lord DERBY'S Government to be officially informed that, in case England should think fit to take any measures in counteract the American policy indicated in certain parts of President BUCHANAN'S Message, she may rely upon the support of France to the utmost extent."

M. TASCHEREAU had been appointed President, and Marshal D'HILLIERS, General AVIZARD, and the Duke of MAGENTA Vice-Presidents of the French Senate for 1859.

It is rumored that troubles have broken out among the Kabyles, and that MACMAHON has left Paris to resume the command of the Army in Algeria.

Some few of the victims of the law of public safety, who were transported by General HAUSSMANN, will probably be allowed to return to France on the occasion of the new year.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* thinks it highly probable that the Paris Conference will soon be convoked, on account of the trouble in Servia.

The chess match between PAUL MORPHY and Professor ANDERSSEN, at Paris, had resulted in the triumph of the American champion. The score at the close stood as follows: MORPHY, 7; ANDERSSEN, 2; drawn, 2.

The *Moniteur* of Dec. 31 announces that the Emperor has granted a full pardon or commutation of sentence to 164 persons who have been convicted at the Semiacse, or by the ordinary tribunals, two of whom had been condemned to death.

The French Three per Cents. on the 31st opened at 69f. 5c., and closed at 70f. 20c.

The Madrid *Peninsular Correspondencia* says:

"The news which the electric telegraph has brought concerning the Message of the President of the United States has produced a great sensation in this city, and has already been commented on by the daily journals in a tone of offended national pride, which might naturally be expected."

The *Pays* asserts that the declaration of Mr. BUCHANAN provokes laughter rather than anger, and says that if he endeavors to make himself the apostle of the infamous American filibusterism, it will probably cost him as dear as it has done all those who have tried to realize their ridiculous schemes. As to buying the Spanish Antilles, it says that only a man who knows nothing of Spain and Spaniards could mention such an absurdity.

The *Monarquia* considers President BUCHANAN'S Message mere election clap-trap, and a confession of that which he needs in order to obtain for himself partisans for the Presidency, but thinks some other Democrat may outbid him, and that they may lead to serious complications. It believes that more filibustering expeditions will be connived at, but it argues that if the little Republic of Costa Rica was able to defeat WALKER who took over to Nicaragua a much larger force than any likely to go to Cuba, little fear need be entertained about Cuba, garrisoned by the flower of the Spanish army, and provided with a flotilla large enough to cut off all supplies. The *Monarquia* concludes with the following piece of fine writing, which expressed, however, the national feeling:

"Are there still in Spain men who believe that the United States are able to snatch Cuba from us. Our national pride rebels against such an idea. The nation which first planted the Cross on the American Continent, which overthrew Empires, and then gave them her civilization and her laws, which still waves her glorious standard over the splendid beauty of the Antilles, can never believe that day will come when the Apalachian Vulture will pounce on Cuba. Spain would conquer or die before she permitted such a catastrophe, and would, even upon burning ruins, wave till the last, the standard of old Spain, a standard which may perhaps be torn by the artillery of those mercenaries, without God and without law, but which, till the last, will be resplendent with majesty and glory."

Reports had been current of differences between the Papal and French Governments, but were contradicted.

A levy of 18,000 men was spoken of in Naples.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent has reason to believe that negotiations are going on by which the French garrison may remove from Rome and occupy Civita Vecchia, whilst the Austrian garrison will confine itself to Ancona only.

A serious disturbance, amounting almost to an *emeute*, had taken place at Milan. It was originated by an altercation between some people and some soldiers. The people began to unpave the streets, but order was restored without difficulty.

Cremona and Lodi are reported in a state of agitation.

One hundred millions of one florin notes, new currency, are to be issued in Austria. This will prevent a loan. The Vienna Bank has resolved to resume cash payments in full on the 2d of January.

A Vienna telegram announces the death of its Archduchess MARIE ANNE.

The *Gazette* of Corfu contains a dispatch from Sir E. B. LYTTON, which says:

"Her Majesty's Government do not entertain the desire, as indeed they do not possess the power, to occupy Corfu or Paxo as colonies under the British crown, nor does it enter into the views of the Government to suggest to Europe for the abrogation of the treaty under which England has hitherto extended, and will extend, to the Ionian Islands a protection which is required for the interests of Europe, and which is far more effective than any that could be afforded by the sovereignty of Greece."

Sir E. B. LYTTON says that the grievances need but be temperately stated to insure the best efforts to find a remedy for them, and he trusts that the Ionians will not be diverted by visionary and impracticable schemes from the opportunities offarded them by Mr. GLADSTONE'S mission.

The Russian Government has appointed Consuls at Canton, and is about to establish a Naval station in China.

A letter from Jaffa, dated Dec. 2, says that no punishment has been inflicted on the five Mussulmen arrested for the murder of an American family in the neighborhood of Jaffa. The Americans have threatened to bombard Jaffa if justice be not executed, and if they keep their word they will have to come to that extremity. The guilty parties are at Beyrout, and may possibly escape.

Advices from Constantinople to the 22d state that a change of Ministry has been postponed. ALI PACHA is strongly supported by Austria, but violent scenes had taken place in the Council. FERIK KHAN refuses any other place in the Ministry than that of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The reconciliation of Affghanistan with Persia has taken place.

Important insurrectionary movements are reported in Servia. Advices from Belgrade say that on the 22d the National Assembly requested the Prince of Servia to abdicate. The Prince promised to send a reply on the 29th, but for his personal safety sought refuge in a Turkish fortress. The National Assembly then declared him dismissed, because in its opinion he left the country without a Government, and he was regarded in the light of a fugitive. The National Assembly then proclaimed Prince MICHAEL, Prince of the Servians. A provisional government was formed. The army had exhibited opposition towards Prince MILOSH, but a military counter revolutionary movement was prevented. Prince ALEXANDER, who remains in the Turkish fortress, protested against the proclamation for his dethronement, that Austria was remaining neutral, but was sending reinforcements to her troops on the frontiers of Servia.

A Vienna telegram says that two regiments have left for Semlin.

The Calcutta mail of Nov. 22, had reached England, and the American portion of it is conveyed by the *Niagara*. The details of the news was unimportant. Freights at Calcutta were entirely nominal.

There is no later news from China than that sent out by the *Africa*, but further details state, in regard to the Customs Tariff, that almost all articles are admitted with a duty of 30 taels per box.

Trade at Canton had taken a fair start and six ships had left Whampoa for London.

The total tonnage in China was only 400 tons more than at the same time last year.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 23.—Produce in good demand; imports unaltered. Freights dull. Exchange 4s. 11½d. @4s. 11¾d.

At Canton the demand for imports was brisk.

At Shanghae a good business was being done in silks. In Teas there was no change. Exchange 4s. 9d. @4s. 9¾d.

The Fuo-Chow-Foo Tea market was rather quiet.

United States Commissioner REED was about to proceed from Shanghae to Hong Kong in the United States steamer *Powhatan*, which had arrived at Woosing from Japan.

The steamer *Mississippi* and frigate *Germantown* were at Hong Kong, and the steamer *Minnesota* was at Shanghae.

Cape of Good Hope dates are to Nov. 20. The small-pox was decreasing. At Cape Town fifteen hundred deaths had occurred from it, principally among the colonial population. A serious drought was prevailing on the frontier. The Livingstone Expedition had been heard of up to Oct. 4.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON, Saturday.

The quarterly revenue returns, published to-day, show an increase of receipts for the quarter, over the same time last quarter, of £1,138,426. The year shows a net decrease of £4,669,147, which is more than accounted for by the reduction in Income tax.

The *Times' City Article*, dated Friday evening, congratulates the country on the hopeful appearance of matters at the opening of the year, as contrasted with last January, and predicts a calm money market for the year.

There was more demand for discount at the Bank on Friday, than on any previous day throughout the year.

In the Stock Exchange there was a better supply, and loans were again obtainable at two and a half per cent.

The Funds opened at the depressed quotations of Thursday and experienced only a temporary improvement. The extreme range of Consols throughout the year was five per cent.

The *Daily News* reports the funds very inactive, but steadier than on Thursday. The extreme fluctuation was limited to one-eighth per cent. In most of the other departments of the stock exchange firmness prevailed. In the discount market an unusually brisk demand was experienced, and on Friday, the choicest paper could be negotiated at the bank minimum, but in the majority of instances higher terms were demanded.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

COTTON.—The *Broker's Circular* states the sales of Cotton for the week at about 50,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were taken by speculators, and 2,000 for export. The market opened with a declining tendency, but closed steady and with more confidence. The sales of Friday were 7,000 bales of which 1,000 were to exporters, the market closing quiet but steady; Orleans fair, 7¾d.; do. Middling, 7d.; Mobilen fair 7 3-16d.; do. middling, 6⅞d.; Uplands, fair, 7d.; do. middling, 6 1-16d. The Annual Cotton Statement shows the following ascertained facts: Stock in port, 340,000 bales, of which 265,000 are American. These figures are 36,000 bales in excess of the estimated stock. The total imports of the year foot up 2,134,000 bales, being an increase of 96,000 over the receipts of 1857.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. Holders were demanding an advance on previous prices. For Indian goods there was a very active demand.

BREADSTUFFS.—Breadstuffs were buoyant with an advancing tendency with the exception of Flour, which was very dull. Wheat and Corn have both advanced slightly on all grades. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say Flour is nominally unchanged. They quote Western, 19s. @20s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20s. @21s.; Ohio, 21s. @24s. Wheat firm at an advance of 2d., chiefly on the fine sorts; Red Western, 4s. 6d. @4s. 8d.; White, do., 5s. 10d. @5s. 4d.; White Southern, 5s. 9d. @7s. 6d. Corn firm and advanced 1s., chiefly on White, which sells at 32s. @33s.; Yellow, 28s. @29s.; Mixed, 27s. @28s.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. BIGLAND, AITKIN & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and JAMES MCHENRY, quote Provisions generally dull. Beef heavy, and the current quotations maintained with difficulty. Pork dull. Bacon firm, and holders are demanding an advance on Irish sorts. Lard firm, but quiet; and selling at retail for 50s. Tallow steady. Butchers' Association selling for 52s.

PRODUCE.—The Produce Market had been closed during the week, and the usual circular was not issued. Various authorities, however, report Resin buoyant and scarce; common had advanced, and 5s. 1d. @5s. 4d. was asked at the close. Spirits Turpentine was dull, at 39s. Sugar firm. Pot Ashes dull, at 29s.; Pearls steady. Quercitron Bark inactive, and unaltered in price. Oils inactive, and sales quite unimportant. Cloverseed in good demand, at 51s. @52s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote WHEAT firm; white American, 40s. @43s.; red; 36s. @40s. INDIA steady; Welsh Sells, £6 10s.; do. Bars, £6 5s. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE firm. FOR LINSEED CAKES there was an improved demand; New-York manufacture, £10 5s.; Boston do. £9 15s. FISH OILS inactive, and sales small. LINSEED OIL firm, at 30s. TEAS firm; Congous, 11½d. SPIRITS had advanced to £23 10s.

MONEY.—Money was very active at 2¾@3 per cent. Consols closed at 96⅝@96¾ for the account ex-dividend. Bar Silver is quoted at 5s. 2½d.; Dollars, 5s. 2½d.; Eagles, 76s. 3d. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased since the last report to the amount of £182,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—BARING BROTHERS report the market quiet. United States Fives, new loan, 95; do. bonds, '68, 101½, ex dividend; Massachusetts Fives, 103; Maryland Fives, 96; Pennsylvania Fives, 84; do. bonds, '77, 67½@68; Tennessee Sixes, 80; Virginia Fives, '68, 86, ex dividend; Pennsylvania Central Railroad, 93; New-York Central Sevens, 92; do. Sixes, 84; Erie Sevens, convertibles, 70; Illinois Central Bonds, 81.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report that Stocks have experienced an average business, without undergoing any quotable change. In Railroad Securities but a limited business doing at prices not materially changed:

United States 6 ₰ cents, '68	102	@104
United States 5 ₰ cent. Bonds	95¾	@96¾
Alabama 5 ₰ cent. Bonds	10	@ —
Kentucky 6 ₰ cent. Bonds	93	@94
Maryland 5 ₰ cent. Bonds	96	@99
Massachusetts 5 ₰ cent. Bonds	103	@104
Mississippi 5 ₰ cent. Union Bank Bonds	16	@18
Ohio 6 ₰ cents, Stock, 1876	98	@100
Pennsylvania 5 ₰ cent. Stock	93	@95
Pennsylvania 5 ₰ cent. Bonds, 1877	67	@67½
Tennessee 6 ₰ cent. Bonds	87	@88
Virginia 6 ₰ cent. Bonds, 1886	87	@89
Virginia 5 ₰ cent. Bonds, 1869	86	@88
Boston 6 ₰ cent. Bonds	99	@99
Boston 4½ ₰ cent. Bonds	95	@95
Illinois Central 7 ₰ cent. Freeland, 1860	80	@82
Illinois 6 ₰ cent.	79	@81
Illinois Central Railroad	84	@83 dis.
Michigan Central 8 ₰ cent., 1869	84	@86
Michigan Central Shares	50	@55
New-York Central 6 ₰ cent.	83	@85
New-York Central 7 ₰ cent.	91	@92
New-York Central Shares	77	@79
New-York and Erie Shares	16	@18
New-York and Erie 7 ₰ cent., 1st mort., 1871	66	@68
New-York and Erie 7 ₰ cent. 2d mt. convt. 1859	80	@83
New-York and Erie 7 ₰ cent. 3d mort., 1883	70	@72
New-York and Erie 7 ₰ cent. convt., '78-82	45	@48
New-York and Erie Sinking Fund, 1875	45	@48
Panama Railroad Bonds	99	@100
Panama Railroad Bonds	—	@86
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₰ cent. 1st mort., '80	92	@94

The London *Times* of Saturday says Illinois Central Shares are slightly higher, and quotes sales at 32 discount; also, sales of Pennsylvania Central 6s, second mortgage, at 93.

HAVRE MARKETS.

HAVRE, Dec. 29.—There has been quite a panic in our Cotton market, but it has become more settled. The sales of the week, up to last evening, foot up 8,000 bales. *Tres ordinaire*, 102f. Holders are still offering freely, but show no disposition to press sales. Stock at this port 125,000 bales. Accounts from the manufacturing districts continue favorable. BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady; sales of American FLOUR for export have been made at 23f. 50c. @25f. ASHES dull for both sorts, and prices weak. COFFEE quiet. WHALE OIL firmer. RICE quiet, and quotations nominal. WHALEBONE firm but quiet.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 1—2 P. M.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Persia*, from New-York, Dec 22, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning.

This being a holiday there is nothing doing in the Cotton market.

Breadstuffs and other articles are quiet.

Sailed for New-York, *Osseo* and *Calhoun*; for New-Orleans: *H. M. Hayes* and *St. Patrick*; and for Charleston, *C. Parkhill*.

LONDON, Saturday—P. M.

Consols close very firm at yesterday's quotations.

Sailing of the Niagara to Boston.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

The royal mail steamship *Niagara* sailed from here at 1 o'clock, this afternoon, for Boston where she will be due to-morrow (Friday) evening about 9 o'clock P. M.

Mexico—Interesting from Tampico.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* has been favored by a commercial house of that city with the following extract from a letter, dated

TAMPICO, Thursday, Dec. 23, 1858.

The Spanish difficulty was patched up in this place on the 1st inst., though not in a very creditable manner on the part of the Spanish residents of this place.

A naval force of three British vessels have visited this district within the past six days, and departed for Vera Cruz, viz.: ship *Arachne*, Commander GRAHAM; steamer *Tartar*, Captain DUNLAP; *Devastation*, Capt. WARE.

At Vera Cruz they are to receive instructions for the government of their future operations from the English Legation at the City of Mexico.

It is understood that they are to cooperate with the French Squadron, now at Vera Cruz, in the adjustment of demands for late outrages committed by the revolutionary chiefs on the subjects of the two countries.

The United States ship *Saratoga*, Commander TURNER, communicated with the United States Consul at this port on the 2d inst., and on the 7th departed for Vera Cruz.

GARZA is now at the city of Victoria, and there are many surmises and speculative opinions as to his object of leaving this place, but they are all so vague that no reliance can be placed in them. One rumor is that he and VIDAURRI intend to separate from JUAREZ, and proclaim a new Republic, to embrace several northern States.

[The purport of this interview has already been made public from the Rio Grande. It was to form a defensive league of the northern Mexican States, as against President JUAREZ, but against the reactionary influences of the capital.—EDS. TIMES.]

THE CINCINNATI DUEL.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* has the following additional information about the duel that didn't take place: "We have the most satisfactory assurances that Mr. RUSSELL DA PONTE MORGAN, one of the principals involved in the duel difficulty with Mr. E. F. BARNS, of Louisville, was at the Burnet House, in this city, on Wednesday last, as agreed upon in his reply to Mr. BARNS, before he left Frankfort, accompanied by his friend, Mr. JAMES PAGE, of Covington. The instructions on the part of Mr. BARNS'S friends, therefore, that he failed to 'come to time,' do Mr. MORGAN injustice. We will add also, that upon hearing of the arrest of Mr. BARNS, Mr. MORGAN was advised by his friends to cross the river to avoid a similar result in regard to himself, and that he prudently did so. We have now given both sides of the story, and propose to let the young gentlemen—both of whom are as brave as lions, for aught we know—settle the balance of the difficulty in their own way.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Postmaster-General's Plan for Rendering his Department Self-Sustaining.

Senator Slidell in Reply to Senator Douglas—Sentiments of the Montgomery-English Dispatch—The Mexican News &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 13.

The Postmaster-General sent to the Senate today his reply to Senator BOWER'S resolution calling for a plan which would render the Post-office Department self-sustaining. He first shows that he did not undertake the administration of the office with a view to its being a self-sustaining concern. Mr. GARRETSON had notified Congress that there would be a deficit of four millions. On closing up that year, Governor BROWN found a deficit of four millions three hundred thousand dollars. The deficit next year will be seven millions. Governor BROWN says the service must be reduced or the revenue increased. He suggests that the plan proposed by Mr. HOUSTON would increase the revenue six millions four hundred thousand dollars, provided the franking privilege be abolished; or to fall back on the law of 1845 would equalize the expenditures and the receipts of the Department. This law provides for five and ten cents postage. The Ocean and Overland Mail lines, he says, were never established with a view to revenue, but for great national purposes; therefore these should fall on the Treasury. Exclusive of these, a uniform five-cent postage, with the franking privilege abolished, would render the Department self-sustaining.

This reply was read and highly approved by Mr. BUCHANAN.

Mr. DAVIDSON had a long conference with the Department to-day on the subject of Ocean Mails.

The Mexican Legation have understood that ROBLES arranged for MIRAMON'S election, as he could easily have called a junta composed of his own friends. MIRAMON may decline, when ROBLES will receive the support of MIRAMON'S army. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 13.

Senator SLIDELL, in the *Union* this morning, replies to the card of Senator DOUGLAS, saying: "There is a paragraph in it which fairly admits the construction that he had denounced me in Chicago as a calumniator, on the authority of a statement imputed to Dr. BRAINARD, without ever calling on him to learn whether the a was any foundation for his charge, when the event proves that Dr. BRAINARD, if called upon, would have shown the whole story a fabrication."

Mr. SLIDELL states the facts and circumstances under which he made his publication of Dec. 18, adding "In my judgment, they formed a very sufficient warrant for the declaration contained in it, that Mr. DOUGLAS had authorized and countenanced anonymous attacks on me through a person officiating as his private Secretary.

Messrs. MCKINSON and ADRIAN, the friends of Mr. MONTGOMERY, and Messrs. LANE and NEBLACK, the friends of Mr. ENGLISH, having, by consent of the parties, examined fully into the facts and circumstances attending the late difficulty between them, have come to the conclusion that while Mr. ENGLISH evidently acted under the impression that an insult had been offered him calling for resentment, yet the evidence does not show that any insult had been offered which authorized the violence he used, and he having expressed to Mr. MONTGOMERY his deep regret for what he had done, the friends of these parties think this apology sufficient, and have mutually accepted the terms as a final adjustment of the difficulty.

A private despatch from a reliable source in New-Orleans states that on the authority of information from Mexico that General MIRAMON was elected President by only four majority over ROBLES, and adds that it is uncertain whether MIRAMON will accept the office. While JUAREZ is represented as firm at Vera Cruz, nothing is said about the Liberals having taken Jalapa and Cordova.

The result of the contest between General NORRIS and REARY, NEAPIE & Co. for the contract for the machinery of the sloop-of-war at Philadelphia is that the latter is to retain the contract heretofore awarded.

Our Washington Correspondence.

SENATOR WILSON'S SPEECH ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD—GREAT EMIGRATION SCHEME—THE GILA GOLD MINES, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1859.

Senator WILSON to-day made a very sensible, practical speech upon the Pacific Railroad, illustrating by abundant facts and figures the absurdity of many of the projects for the construction of that great work. He also administered a fearful castigation to Mr. IVERSON for his Disunion speech of last week, and embraced the opportunity to show that men of his (Mr. W.'s) political faith were more national and liberal in their views than those who, like the Senator from Georgia, preach treason against the Union at every convenient opportunity. The Senator from Massachusetts further intimated to Mr. IVERSON that the threats of disunion as the consequence of the election of Mr. SEWARD to the Presidency were not likely to induce Northern men to abandon him or any other statesman who has been faithful to his constituency.

The rumors, which for some time past have been current, indicating the existence in the United States of a colossal Emigration and Colonization Company, are well founded. I learn that the Company has been thoroughly organized, under the title of "The Arizona, Mexican and Central American Emigration and Colonization Association," and that it embraces within its membership quite a number of prominent and influential gentlemen and capitalists of New-York and of the South. Gen. C. F. HERRINGHAM, of Nicaraguan fame, is well known as one of the leaders in this enterprise. Some inquiry has been made recently as to the reason for his frequent intercourse with Lieut. MAURY, the Delegate from Arizona. This is explained now by the fact that he has been engaged in negotiating for the purchase of large grants of land in Arizona, for the interest of the Company named. I learn further that the Company propose to send out a strong and well-appointed Colony to the new Territory very soon, under the lead of General HERRINGHAM as Chief-Engineer.

Efforts have been made to disparage the accounts of rich gold placers on the Gila, by the statement that fifty disappointed miners had been met returning from the diggings. The fact that there were not five times that number returning is the best evidence that the mines were paying well, for no incident of life in California and Australia has been more marked than the constant return of croakers from the very localities in which more energetic or more fortunate men were taking out rapid fortunes. It has also been urged against the Gila mines that they cannot be worked with profit except by the construction of flumes and other conduits for distributing water, and that there is in the country no timber to be used for this purpose. Nothing can be more simple than to supply this necessity. Lumber of any description required can be bought at San Francisco at very low rates, and carried by water to the neighborhood of the mines *via* the Gulf of California and the Colorado and Gila Rivers.

I understand that Gen. NORRIS, the Philadelphia machinist, is stirring up a breeze in the Navy Department in regard to the award of contract for the construction of engines and boilers for the sloop-of-war now constructing at that city. He charges that the drawings put in by him with his sealed bid were permitted to be used by his opposing bidder, to whom the contract was awarded, at a price $19,000 higher than the bid put in by Gen. NORRIS. Gen. N. entered his protest against such treatment, charging corruption. The Secretary, I am told, assured the General that if he would show corruption upon the part of Mr. ARCHIBALD, the Engineer-in-Chief, he would remove him. A meeting accordingly was arranged between the Secretary, Mr. ARCHIBALD, and the complainant—when the Engineer-in-Chief stated that the course he had pursued was taken under the *instructions of the Secretary himself*; which was at once admitted by Mr. TOUCEY. So the case stands. Certainly the affair seems to need explanation. S.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 13.

No. 38—Lessee of Wm. C. French and wife vs. Wm. H. Spencer et al. Argument continued for appellant.

No. 39—Smith, ex. John J. Crane. Argument commenced for appellant and continued for appellee.

XXXVth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 13.

[TO SUBSCRIBERS: It is respectfully suggested to Senators that their votes are inaudible in the gallery, when pitched in the game key they were wont to use in the old Chamber. This is especially the case during the morning hour, when, their voices failing to reach the ears of the—the exalted circle assigned to the Press—their business cannot be transacted by deaf mutes about, and the proceedings have the appearance of a not very successful pantomime.—REPORTER.]

After morning prayer, and the reading of the journal, a large number of memorials and resolutions in relation to mail routes and other routine business were presented.

Mr. GWIN, of New-York, introduced a bill amending the existing acts on the Slave-trade. Its principal provisions are to hire ten steamers, to be manned, armed, equipped and considered as vessels of the Navy, to be employed to cruise on any of the coasts of the United States, Cuba, Africa and elsewhere, where the President may judge an attempt is being made to carry on the Slave-trade; that any State may pass laws prohibiting the foreign or African Slave-trade within its limits; that no ship shall sail for the African coast without a clearance from the District Attorney, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate the ports of ports whence American Consuls alone shall, and where only emigrants shall be carried on. The act repeals all acts incompatible with its provisions and appropriates a million of dollars for the expense of carrying out its provisions. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, introduced a bill to establish a line of steamers between American and British ports. Referred.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, introduced a resolution, and asked for its immediate consideration, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to prepare a plan for raising revenue adequate to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government by the imposition of specific instead of *ad valorem* duties; also to supply a schedule containing all needful information on the subject of specific duties.

The resolution was laid over till to-morrow.

The joint resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to pay the salaries of the Ministers to the Argentine Confederation, Costa Rica and Honduras, was taken up and passed—43 against 6.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Texas, made a feeling reply to Mr. IVERSON'S remarks of yesterday. He defended the consistency of his antecedents, and said if devotion to the Union has caused his political immolation, he gloried in it as the proudest moment of his life. The offices he had held sufficed for his ambition, and some of them had been attained through scenes of anguish and peril. He would relieve Mr. IVERSON'S mind as to his (HOUSTON'S) having any aspirations for office, by saying he would not accept a nomination if it were offered by all the political parties. He had higher, nobler, tenderer duties. His life had been extended to sixty-five years, fifty-five of which devoted to the service of his country, entitled him to an honorable discharge. Having performed all his duties with fidelity, he wished to retire to his humble home, where the absence of wealth best suited his rugged nature. He concluded with severe but good-natured remarks, eliciting loud applause in the galleries, which the President promptly stopped.

Mr. IVERSON said a few words in apology.

Mr. WARD took occasion to refer to the position of the party in Texas, with a view to show, that that State was more in favor of disunion than Mr. HOUSTON supposed.

A discursive debate then ensued on the Pacific Railroad bill, the pending question being Mr. BIGLER'S amendment to locate the eastern terminus between parallels 37 and 42.

Mr. COLLAMER spoke in opposition to the Southern route.

Mr. BRODERICK and Mr. CLARK supported the Central route.

Mr. DOUGLAS spoke against excluding any section of the country by limiting the parallels.

Without taking a vote upon the question, the Senate went into Executive Session, and upon the opening of the doors, adjourned.

MR. EDWARD'S SLAVE-TRADE BILL.

An act in addition to the acts which prohibit the Slave-trade.

Be it enacted, &c., That in addition to the armed vessels now employed in the service of the United States, the President be, and is hereby authorized, to engage any number not exceeding ten vessels, to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and to cause them to be manned, armed and equipped, and to be employed to cruise on any of the coasts of the United States or Territories thereof, on the coast of Cuba, or coast of Africa, or elsewhere, when he may judge attempts may be made to carry on the Slave-trade by citizens or residents of the United States, in contravention of the acts of Congress prohibiting the same—and the said steam vessels shall be deemed for the time being to belong to the Navy, and shall be commanded by officers of the Navy, and shall be employed with the same powers and for the same duties, and subject to the same directions as the armed vessels of the Navy under the act entitled an act in addition to the acts prohibiting the Slave-trade, approved March 3, 1819; and the officers and men employed therein shall be entitled to have in like cases the same prize moneys and bounties as are by law allowed to the officers and men belonging to the Navy and employed under the act last mentioned.

Section 2 enacts, &c., that the bounty authorized by the third section of said Act, to be paid in certain cases, shall, instead of $25, be $500, on the same conditions and in the same manner as mentioned in said Act.

Section 3 enacts that when any citizen or other person shall lodge information with the Attorney of a District, or of any State or Territory, as the case may be, that any negro, mulatto, or person of color, has been imported therein contrary to the provisions of such made and provided, or having been so imported into any other District shall be brought into such District, it shall be the duty of said Attorney forthwith to sue out and obtain from the Judges of the Circuit Court a warrant authorizing and directing the Marshal to *find and bring before the Judge or Commissioner* such negro, mulatto or other person of color wherever he may be found, together with the person in whose custody he may be, or who may have detained him under any claim or pretence whatever; and such Judge or Commissioner shall ascertain and examine the matter immediately upon the return of said warrant, and if it shall be ascertained by him that such negro, mulatto or other person of color has been brought in contrary to the true intent and meaning of the acts in such case made and provided, then such Judge or Commissioner shall direct the Marshal of said district to such negro, mulatto, or other person of color into his custody for safe keeping, subject to the order of the President of the United States; and the informer who shall have lodged the information, shall be entitled to receive over and above the portion of penalties accruing to him by the provisions of the acts in such case made and provided a bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars for each and every negro, mulatto, or person of color, who shall have been delivered into the custody of the Marshal and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to pay or cause to be paid the aforesaid bounty upon the certificates of the Clerk of the Court for the district where the proceedings may have been had, with the seal of the office thereto annexed, stating the number of neg

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE TERRITORIES.

ARIZONA AND SONORA.

Its Mineral Resources—Mexican Labor—Climate—Productions of the Region—Indian Character—Future Prospects.

We have received from Mr. HENRY WELLS, late Superintendent of the Overland Mail Service, a copy of his report to the Postmaster-General, containing much valuable information in relation to the Territories of Arizona and Sonora, through which the Mail Route passes. Mr. WELLS has had ample opportunities for observation, and his statements may be relied upon as correct. We extract the following:

The Overland Mail Route from Missouri to California, via Arizona, passes through a country of great interest. Its mineral resources are known to be very extensive, and the time is not far distant when they will be developed. The Gila River, which runs through the Territory of Arizona, is a large stream, and its valley is very fertile. Its banks are lined with cottonwood trees, and the bottom lands are covered with a rich growth of grass. Wherever water can be obtained, the soil is very productive. Corn, wheat, barley, and vegetables of all kinds grow luxuriantly. Melons, pumpkins, and squashes are raised in great abundance, and of a very superior quality. Grapes, figs, and peaches grow wild, and the cultivated fruits of the same kind are unsurpassed. Cotton grows well, and the cane is very large. Sugar-cane has been successfully cultivated, and the manufacture of sugar and molasses will be carried on to a large extent in a few years. The Gila River is navigable for small steamers for a distance of 300 miles from its mouth, and the Colorado for 500 miles from its mouth. The Gila Valley is capable of sustaining a large population, and the Indians are numerous. The Pimos, Maricopas, Yumas, Cocopas, and Apaches are the principal tribes. The Pimos and Maricopas are friendly, and have been for many years. They live in villages, and cultivate the soil. They raise large crops of corn, wheat, barley, beans, melons, pumpkins, and vegetables of all kinds. They have a few cattle, horses, and mules, but not enough to interfere with their agricultural pursuits. They are quiet, peaceable, and industrious, and are very friendly to the whites. They have a regular system of irrigation, and their fields are in a high state of cultivation. They have a few guns, but use principally bows and arrows. They are very expert with the latter weapon, and can kill game at a long distance. They are physically a fine race of men, and the women are handsome. They are very modest in their deportment, and chaste in their habits. They are honest, and can be trusted with anything. They have a regular form of government, and are governed by their own laws. They have a head chief, who is assisted by a council of the principal men of the tribe. Their chief resides in a village on the Gila River, about 40 miles above Maricopa Wells. He is a fine looking man, and is very much respected by his people. He is a warm friend of the whites, and has always treated them with kindness. He has a large number of wives, and is the father of a numerous family. His eldest son, a young man of 20 years of age, is a fine specimen of an Indian. He is tall, straight, and well proportioned, and is very active and athletic. He is a fine rider, and is very fond of horses. He has a number of fine animals, and is very proud of them. He is very much attached to his father, and is a great favorite with the whites. He is very much interested in the Overland Mail, and has rendered valuable assistance to the agents in charge of the stations. He has a number of wives, and is the father of a large family of children. He is very much attached to his children, and is very kind to them. He is very desirous that his son should learn to read and write, and has requested that a school be established for the benefit of the children of the tribe. He has also requested that a blacksmith be sent to the tribe, to instruct the Indians in the use of tools, and to do the work for the tribe. He is very much pleased with the Mail Agents, and has rendered them valuable assistance. He has also rendered valuable assistance to the Mail Company in the construction of the road, and has furnished a number of Indians to work on the road. He has also furnished a number of Indians to cut wood for the stations. He has been very kind to the sick, and has rendered valuable assistance to the physicians in charge of the stations. He has also been very kind to the wounded, and has rendered valuable assistance to the surgeons in charge of the stations. He has also been very kind to the families of the agents, and has rendered valuable assistance to them in many ways. He has also been very kind to the children, and has taken a great interest in their welfare. He has also

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Kingsley vs. McCloskey.—Judgment for plaintiff for $1,000.

Brown et al. vs. Wilson M. Bowman.—Judgment for plaintiff for $1,000.

John J. Bruce et al. vs. Wilson M. Bowman.—Judgment for plaintiff for $1,000.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 13.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Henry K. Dobbie et al. vs. James F. Fowler et al.—This case was closed yesterday, when the jury rendered a verdict for the defendants. The testimony in this case was taken before a referee, and the decision was made upon the report of the referee. The plaintiffs were owners of a lot of land on the Passaic River, and the defendants were owners of a dam on the river. The plaintiffs claimed that the dam caused the water to flow back upon their land, and thus damaged it. The defendants claimed that the dam was built before the plaintiffs purchased their land, and that the plaintiffs knew of the dam when they purchased the land. The jury found that the plaintiffs had suffered damage to the amount of $1,000, and rendered a verdict for that amount.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 14.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Henry K. Dobbie et al. vs. James F. Fowler et al.—Verdict for plaintiffs for $1,000.

Duncan et al. vs. Wilson M. Bowman.—Judgment for plaintiffs for $1,000.

Wilson M. Bowman vs. Duncan et al.—Judgment for plaintiffs for $1,000.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jan. 15.

McGuffin vs. McGuffin.—Judgment for plaintiff.

*John J. Bruce et al. vs. Wilson M. Bowman

The New-York Tribune. Tuesday, January 14, 1862

The Latest News.

The Legislature was busy again yesterday. In the Senate, besides bills of no importance, the Senate, after the presentation of resolutions and memorials, Mr. Seward introduced his bill for the amendment of the existing laws on the Slave-trade. It provides for the hiring of any steamers to be employed in the service of the Government, and declares that any State-officer who shall refuse to obey the orders of the President, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and punished by fine and imprisonment. The bill for the relief of the widows and destitute children of deceased policemen.

HENRY MOORE, a corporal, on Governor's Island, was arrested yesterday on a charge of bigamy. He was taken before the United States Commissioner, and released on bail to appear for examination.

Mr. MASON'S bill, proposing to confer on the President the power to execute summary redress from Mexico or any of the Central American States, in which an American citizen may happen to sustain any injury, by authorizing him to employ the naval and military forces of the Republic for that purpose when-ever he shall deem it necessary. The provision is the same as that contained in the Senate bill.

It is the interest of the ambitious and clever-negro who rules over the destinies of Hayti to ally himself with Central America. Where could he find a more unwarrantable character; and this Government, not only on commercial grounds, but because England and France will most probably do it alone, if the United States, choosing to adhere to the absurd fearful of the duties of this country which Mr. Case pretends is prescribed by authority, does not act with those Governments; it is, of course, too much to expect that Mr. BUCHANAN will take, as he should do, the initiative. Not only are the Dominicans right in refusing to yield their Republican independence to the tyranny of the negro Emperor, but they have additional claims on the sympathy of civilized governments. It is not sought to be denied that they are a mongrel race, composed for the most part of a mixture of Spanish and Creole blood. But it is equally certain that they are vastly superior in intelligence to their aggressive neighbors—and the next South Carolina would find itself sorely puzzled to know how to deal with the difficulty.

We presume, therefore, the present system will be preserved, at least for some time to come, and the whole attention of the public ought, therefore, to be concentrated upon making it as fair and, at the same time, as productive as possible. It is now probable that any immediate attempts will be made to raise revenue for the necessities of a community of thirty millions, who would gladly have availed themselves of assistance from the United States, have been driven to seek it of Spanish and French ship-of-war. Not only these, but, we believe, English ships also, will shortly respond to the call. Austria from the necessity of lending for half a century to come, and Prussia from the necessity of lending for ever, are thus subjected to the necessity of supporting the Government, and the only question is, whether the loan shall be made at home or abroad. It would be better, if possible, that it should be made at home, but it is not to be supposed that the Government will be willing to pay more than the market rate of interest, and that rate is now seven per cent. Even at that rate, the loan would be a profitable one to the lenders, and it is probable that the Government will be able to borrow at a lower rate. Under the circumstances, we think that the Government would be justified in paying seven per cent. for the loan, and in making the bonds payable in twenty years. The interest would then amount to $1,400,000 per annum, and the principal to $20,000,000. The duties on imports would be sufficient to pay the interest, and the principal could be paid off by the sinking fund. The loan would be a profitable one to the lenders, and it would be a popular one with the people. The Government would be able to borrow the money at once, and the whole matter could be settled in a few days.

The Legislature was busy again yesterday. In the Senate, besides bills of no importance of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association and to punish prize fighting, were reported favorably. A number of bills were introduced—among them one providing that aliens may take lands by descent, the same as citizens. A long debate took place on an application of the Committee on the Governor's Message relating to the lobby, or power to send for persons and papers. The application was finally granted, with certain restrictions. The Governor's Message was received from the Governor; likewise the Annual Report of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* has a private letter of recent date from Tampico, which informs us of the restoration of order at that place. The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga* had visited the port; and after some inquiry as to the situation of American affairs, had proceeded to Vera Cruz. The object of the recent interview between Gen. TAYLOR and Gen. TRIAS'S Minister, was the appointment of consuls, the present motion being the establishment of consulates in Sonora. From Mexico the Republic was in the usual condition of confusion.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were of considerable interest, though not important. In the Senate, after the presentation of resolutions and memorials, Mr. SEWARD introduced his bill for the amendment of the existing laws on the Slave-trade. It provides for the hiring of any steamers to be employed in the service of the Government, and declares that any State-officer who shall refuse to obey the orders of the President, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and punished by fine and imprisonment. The bill for the relief of the widows and destitute children of deceased policemen.

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The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 1,000 bales at essentially unaltered prices. Flour and Wheat were held lighter, with a good inquiry. Provisions, Sugars and Linseed Oil attracted more attention. Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Tallow and Whisky were in fair demand. Freights were dull.

The Legislature was busy again yesterday. In the Senate, bills to incorporate the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association and to punish prize fighting, were reported favorably. A number of bills were introduced—among them one providing that aliens may take lands by descent, the same as citizens. A long debate took place on an application of the Committee on the Governor's Message relating to the lobby, or power to send for persons and papers. The application was finally granted, with certain restrictions. The Governor's Message was received from the Governor; likewise the Annual Report of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SKATING ON THE PONDS IN CENTRAL PARK.—The pond at the [illegible] was crowded with [illegible] about noon yesterday, and the ice in the middle of it was pronounced by those who [illegible] to be excellent. All the other ponds were deserted. Many grass laborers and several policemen were employed in feeding the ponds with ice-cakes. These were broken and a small [illegible] were thrown in. The ice was [illegible] and there little puddles partially frozen over, in hollows of ice which was an inch thick beneath. At these spots placards labeled "Danger" were placed, and the visitors avoided them. There was no real hazard in crossing these places, but it would have been inconvenient to wade through them. Application has been made to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department for a fire engine with which the pond could be flooded more rapidly. Should this [illegible] which are now in use for this purpose. It was estimated that nearly 10,000 persons visited the ponds in the course of the day. Many of the visitors were [illegible] "whither," whether alone or in company, with [illegible] Pantile. And many more [illegible] dear way." Two of these engagements, in the presence of a [illegible] of men and boys, who stood in a semi-circle around the combatants. The General Park Police guarded the ponds with [illegible] and seem to [illegible] were allowed there. The latter, however, were [illegible] in adjusting their skates, and usually gave us the benefit of subsequently, however, [illegible] and two of them fell, they seemed to enjoy the sport as well as the shrewder beings who glided about on the [illegible] ponds. The sport will be resumed [illegible] weather, and as the ponds will be [illegible] Superintendent Kelly, and the Park Police, it is expected that there will be no interference of the ambient police who will attend there from necessity, many will avail themselves of the opportunity for an out-door exercise, for which the [illegible] for the completion thereof was allowed them. The Caledonian and Jackson Skating Clubs were not pitted against each other yesterday, but the members of both organizations were on the ice. The former [illegible] among themselves on three rinks, and the latter [illegible] They attracted many spectators, and all appeared to enjoy the pastime vastly. It is worthy of note that not a single arrest has been made on the ponds during the past week, though thousands have visited those [illegible]. Everything is conducive in the most orderly manner conceivable. The fact that the [illegible] so long [illegible] than usual, and the [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of electing Trustees to fill vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Messrs. Peter Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, and Edward Cooper, will be held at the Institute, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Institute, on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Stock Books will be closed from the 18th to the 25th inst., inclusive.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

R. L. HILL, Secretary.

THE HOOSIER TRAGEDIENNE.—THE ELOCUTIONARY ENTERTAINMENTS of Miss KATE STEVENS, the Hoosier Tragedienne, will be given at Irving Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, and TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1859. Tickets, 50 cents each. Reserved seats, 75 cents each. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets for sale at the principal music stores, and at the door on the evening of the entertainment.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN will appear at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, in Shakspeare's Historical Play of KING HENRY VIII. Mr. KEAN will appear as CARDINAL WOLSEY, and Mrs. KEAN as QUEEN KATHARINE. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets for sale at the Academy

FINANCIAL.

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
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FREDERICK H. WALCOTT, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
WM. K. STRONG, JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr.,
MOSES TAYLOR, BOWNE B. MOLVAINE,
JAMES G. SHELDON, GILBERT L. BENEKMAN,
DANIEL PARISH, JOHN C. HENDERSON,
CORNELIUS A. CUNOVER, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BAYES, Jr., EDWARD MACOMBER,
HENRY B. FULLER, WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES L. VOSE, CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1859. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JOHN D. JONES,
JOHN C. DOBB, PHILIP ARCHER,
WILLIAM H. SPINWALL, FELIX INGOLDSBY
ROBERT RAY, PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
JAMES L. KENNEDY, DANIEL B. FEARING,
JOHN LYDIG, JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON, WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following officers were unanimously JAMES N. COBB reelected President; A. J. CLINTON elected Secretary, and I. D. COBB, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 26 WALL-STREET,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travellers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

JASPER CORNING & SON,
buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on Commission, make collections throughout the United States and Canadas.

SEAMEN'S SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 10, 1859.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest on sums of five dollars and upwards, not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 1st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal.

W. D. VAN FELT, President.
WM. H. HOLLY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 Chatham corner of Roosevelt-st.—Deposits made on or before the 5th of January will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., also Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
CHAS. H. HALL, Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SANDS, Secretary.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKING Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders registered on the New-York Agency Office of M. MORGAN & SON'S, 54 William-st., on and after Monday, Feb. 7, 1859.

$1,000, $2,000, $2,500, AND $3,000 to loan on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. Improved property in this City or Brooklyn will be offered in. GEORGE HUSSEY,
No. 50 William-st., basement.

MORTGAGE—$18,000.—FOR SALE, A FIRST-class security, on property which in 1854 sold for $30,000. Improving. Situated in one of the most thriving towns in Massachusetts. Full particulars, or an interview, on addressing W., Box No. 2,049 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—$12,000.—CLEVELAND CITY 7 PER Cent. Water Bonds. A prime security.
STOUT, CLEWS & MASON,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST commences on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1860, bought or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip and Bonds of 1860, '64 and '74, purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 10 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

BY THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A Dividend of SIX 86-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent.; the certificates delivery to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the first year amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
EDWARD P. CURRY, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, to be payable after the 2d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Monday, 2d January, 1860. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER FULTON AND SOUTH STS., NEW-YORK, JAN. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on and after the 8th day of Jan., 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared by the above-named Institution to Holders of shares which have been subscribed for in New-York, will receive their dividends on and after 20th January, (instant,) at Bank of Commerce in New-York. R. D. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 32 Pine-st., (Grand Central Buildings, New-York,) Jan. 10 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to Stockholders on demand.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1859.—Offices No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand.
AARON S. PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

40TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, Resolved, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of Fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT,
Dec. 16, 1858. Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CLEVELAND, Jan. 1, 1859. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of the road for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The fifth semi-annual dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months, on Tuesday, the 11th January next. The transfer books will be closed up to the date of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859. }

NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
E. C. GLOVER, Secretary.

BUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 170 CHATHAM-SQUARE, corner Mott-st. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until Feb. 2d. By order.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
Jan. 10, 1859.

SOUTHERN BANK, New-Orleans, Jan. 1, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, on the 31st ult., a Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders here on the 10th instant, and to those at the North on the 17th idem, at the Chemical Bank in New-York.
THOS. LAYTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., }
BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn.
A. J. BREKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—New-York, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
W. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst. RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 32 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
By order. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand.
J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF JAN. 12, 1859.—A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ELI M. ROBBINS, late of Portsmouth, N. H., GEORGE E. ROYCE, GERSHOM N. HARD, who respectively reside in the City of New-York, and EMERY E. CHILDS and PETER B. ACKER, who respectively reside in the city of Brooklyn, and GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN, who resides at Orwell, Addison County, Vermont, and WILLIAM NELSON, who resides at Peekskill, N. Y., have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, under the name or firm of ROBBINS, ROYCE & HARD, for the purpose of carrying on the general dry goods business in the City of New-York, in which all the parties interested are the said Eli M. Robbins, George E. Royce, Gershom N. Hard, Emery E. Childs and Peter B. Acker, who are the general partners, and the said Gustavus A. Austin and the said William Nelson are the special partners; that the said Austin has contributed the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars as capital, and the said Nelson has contributed the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars as capital towards the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1859, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1862.

ELI M. ROBBINS,
GEORGE E. ROYCE,
GERSHOM N. HARD,
EMERY E. CHILDS,
PETER B. ACKER,
GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN,
WILLIAM NELSON,

Dated at New-York, the 1st of January, 1859.
Store No. 70 Reade-st. and No. 112 Duane-st.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are, JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.

Dated New-York, December 30, 1858.

JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED,
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & JO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1858.

P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated New-York, Jan 1, 1859.

P. H. AANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of WESTERBERG, JEFFERSON & CO., expires this day by its own limitation.

ALFRED WESTERBERG, JOHN J. JEFFERSON,
WILLIAM MEWKILL, GEO. MALLION.

The undersigned will continue the business under the name and firm of WESTERBERG, JEFFERSON & CO. All claims on the old firm will be paid on presentation.

ALFRED WESTERBERG, JOHN J. JEFFERSON,
GEO. MALLION.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST OF EDWIN J. FOSTER, late partner in the firm of NORTH, DUTHIL & CO., New-Orleans, and A. DUTHIL & CO., of New-York, ceases this day.

The undersigned will continue the business under the same name and style. ALEX. DUTHIL,
VICTOR FAISANT,
GEORGE W. BANCKER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. A. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.

GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership under the name and firm of FLEMING & SMITH, for the transaction of the Produce Commission business, at No. 312 Greenwich-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859. CHARLES K. FLEMING,
LEONARD B. SMITH.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, frasco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1845.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE—Beautifully ornamented, in all styles and colors; suites from $25 and upwards; wardrobes, mattresses, palliasses, pillows, &c., at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Articles promptly manufactured to order and packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st., (old No. 83,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALES! ALES! ALES!—PRIVATE FAMILIES and clubs can be supplied with Smith's Philadelphia Ale in half-barrels, Allsopp's East India Pale Ale in kegs; Barclay & Perkin's London Porter, in demijohns, kegs and bottles. I have also constantly on hand one of the best-selected assortments of choice wines and brandies to be found in this City, and at prices which defy competition. G. R. MENDUM,
Wine Vault, No. 18 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE.

A SCHEDULE FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, GUARDIAN of [illegible], will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of January, next, at 12 o'clock, by C. BOGART, Auctioneer, all the estate, rights, title and interest of the said minors in and to the following-described premises, situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the northerly side of Twenty-seventh-street, at a point distant one hundred feet easterly from the northeast corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Lexington-avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with Lexington-avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence easterly and parallel with Twenty-seventh-street twenty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Lexington-avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-seventh-street; and thence westerly along the same to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1858. J. E. KELLY.
d31-3awswF&S

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WITH IMMEDIate possession, her modern built two-story and attic House, situated on Cleve-road, Staten Island, ¾ of a mile from Factory-ville landing, and next to Mr. J. J. Kiegsford's. Said house contains all the modern improvements, hot and cold baths, water-closets, plumbing, &c.; full size of house, 37x40 feet, contains fifteen rooms all new within one year; the gas-pipes are in the house; good out-houses, bar,

The Ne